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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME II. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881. NUMBER 19.

LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, OCTOBRE 22, 1881.

LA POLITIQUE DU JOUR.

A Washington, Lundi de la semaine dernière à en lieu à midi et demi, la première séance du Sénat en session extraordinaire, pour procéder à l'élection de son président pro tem. La première séance avait été précédée de réunions de groups ou cancus, lesquelles démocrates et républicains avaient étudié chacun de leur côté la ligne à suivre dans la situation.

Après que la séance eût été officiellement ouverte, le Sénateur Pendleton a déposé une résolution tendant à déclarer le Sénateur Bayard, président du Sénat pro tem. Le Sénateur Edmunds, du Vermont, a présenté les certificats d'élection des trois nouveaux Sénateurs républicains, MM. Miller et Lapham, de New York, et Aldrich, de Rhode Island, a en suite donné lecture des certificats et a demandé que les Sénateurs fussent admis à prêter le serment légal en présence du Sénateur Armstrong, le plus âgé du Sénat. M. Pendleton s'y est opposé et a demandé que la résolution fut mise de côté Le Sénat votant sur la question, s'est prononcé contre la prestation de serment des nouveaux Sénateurs. Après une série de propositions et de contre propositions, M. Bayard a été élu président pro tem. par 34 voix contre 32. M. Mahone, Readjuster, a voté avec les républicains. M. Davis, de l'Illinois, s'est abstenu de voter. Le Sénat s'est ajourné à midi. Cette question de la formation du Sénat avant l'élection du président pro tem. a fourni bien des réflexions différentes dans la presse des deux partis.

Nous reproduisons un passage de Tribune de New York, qui dit :

"Le Sénat se réunit aujourd'hui en séance extraordinaire. Le but de cette réunion est de pourvoir à la vacance présidentielle occasionnée par l'élévation du général Arthur à la présidence de la République. On s'occupera dans cette session d'autres questions, mais ces questions ne sont pas d'une urgence telle que pour les traiter on n'ait pu attendre la session ordinaire de décembre. L'objet précis de la session actuelle est, comme tout le monde le sait, de choisir un fonctionnaire qui serait le premier à recueillir la succession du premier magistrat de la République, afin que, dans le cas où la mort viendrait à frapper de nouveau le Président, le gouvernement ne soit pas sans chef.

"Cette nomination est une chose grave et une de celles dans l'accomplissement de laquelle tous les Etats ont le droit constitutionel d'être également représentés. Cependant les démocrates, parce qu'ils seront en majorité numérique à l'ouverture de la session, par le fait de la mort du général Burnside et de la démission de MM. Conkling et Platt, sont résolus à fermer la porte à ces trois sénateurs et à faire que l'Etat de New York sera ainsi privé de ses représentants, tandis que celui du Rhode Island n'en aura qu'un sur deux.

"Cette façon de procéder sera une insulte à ces deux Etats de l'Union. Mais n'est-ce pas là un des traits caractérisques du parti démocrate de saisir le pouvoir par des moyens déloyaux? Les sénateurs républicains feront sans doute une protestation pleine de dignité, et, considérant l'élection comme inconstitutionelle, ils proposeront de renouveler le vote lorsque leurs trois collègues auront enfin été autorisés à prendre leurs sièges."

Lorsque le Sénat sera composé comme il doit l'être, qu'on ne donne pas suite à ce projet d'une nouvelle élection de la représentation des Etats de l'Union. En élisant M. Bayard, les démocrates abusent des avantages que leur donne une situation anormale. On sait que le Sénat est presque entièrement partagée entre les deux partis; il compte trente sept républicains et trente cinq démocrates, et deux Sénateurs indépendants, MM. Mahone et David Davis. Mais les trois républicains, MM. Miller, Lapham et Aldrich, récemment élus, ne peuvent siéger qu'après avoir prêté serment; le président pro tem ou le secretaire du Sénat ont seuls qualité pour le recevoir, il faut qu'ils soient élus eux-mêmes.

Il résulte que les démocrates sont assurés d'avoir la majorité. Ils profitent de ce hazard pour porter un des leurs à la présidence. Cette élection ne peut être interpretée que d'une seule façon. Elle signifie que les démocrates, sans désirer la mort du Président Arthur par l'acte d'un nouveau Guiteau, s'arrangent de façon à profiter, s'il se commettait.

La retraite de MM. Conkling et Platt, et la mort du général Burnside ont fait des vacances dans plusieurs des commissions les plus importantes, vacances qui nécessitent la réorganisation de ses commissions. MM. Conkling et Burnside appartenaient à la commission des affaires étrangères. M. Burnside était également vice-président de la commission des affaires militaires. M. Conkling était président de la commission du commerce, et il était vice-président des affaires étrangères et militaires. M. Platt était président de la commission d'examen des projets de loi et appartenait aux commissions des finances, des bureaux de poste, et des voies transport à bord. Les commissions n'auront pas à traiter de questions législatives pendant cette session extraordinaire, si le président décidait d'envoyer des nominations, ces nominations seraient adressées aux comités qui auraient à se prononcer. Il est donc plus important pour les républicains, de conserver la majorité dans les commissions que de s'assurer la possession des charges du Sénat.

On demande que la commissions des réclamations franco-américaines reprendra à Washington ses travaux dans son local habituel. On ne sait si M. de Geoffroy qui représente le gouvernement français à la commission sera maintenu dans ses fonctions. La commission qui n'a pris aucune décision définitive relativement aux cas qui lui sont soumis, a devant elle des travaux suffisants pour l'occuper pendant près de deux années.

M. Boutwell, avocat du gouvernement américain, est arrivé à Washington. Bien que l'ouverture de l'exposition internationale de coton à Atlanta ait eu lieu, il reste beaucoup à faire pour l'installation et la disposition des produits dans les magnifiques salles de l'édifice. Les travaux sont poussés avec une grande vigueur, on espère qu'avant deux semaines tout sera terminé. La Virginie est représenté par une foule de productions des plus curieuses et des plus variées. Le Kansas se distingue par ses produits agricoles, le Texas par ses bois d'essence et des plus précieux.

On annonce que la fabrication en 24 heures d'un vêtement de coton, sera une curiosités de cette exposition. Le coton sera cueilli, fissé, teint, coupé et cousu en forme de vêtement en 24 heures.

Faites imprimer vos cartes, factures, briefs, etc., au No. 102 rue de Chartres, entre St. Louis et Conti. Adressez-vous à A. P. Mollay, foreman du Louisianais. Vos travaux vous seront faits à des prix qui défit la concurrence.

Au moment de mettre sous presse notre partie française, nous lisons ce qui suit des dépêches télégraphiques de Washington, en date du 17 courant :

SENAT.

Washington, 17.—M. Teller a été, sur sa propre requête, relevé de ses services dans le comité des priviléges et élections.

M. Sherman a appelé sa résolution demandant au Secrétaire du Trésor de communiquer au Sénat une copie du rapport de Jas. T. Meline et en a demandé la discussion. Cette discussion a été renvoyée à Samedi.

LE GEN. MAHONE DECLARE QU'IL DEDAIGNE LES ACCUSATIONS DU GEN. EARLY.

Richmond, 17.—On a publié ce qui suit :

Washington, 14 Oct. 1881.

Au public :

Je viens de lire le discours du géul Jubal Early, à Richmond, le 11 Octobre, 1881. La position du géul Early me force à décider si j'dois lui demander satisfaction pour ce qu'il a dit dans l'intention, bien évidente, de m'insulter.

Après plusieurs années d'attaques malicieuses et indirectes, il expose la situation carrément et grossièrement. Cela n'admet pas de discussion, et je ne veux pas me livrer à des récriminations. J'accepte l'attaque telle qu'elle est. Ma décision, prise après mûre délibération, c'est que le rang occupé par le général Early, qui est son seul titre à ma considération, ne l'emporte pas sur les motifs qui m'interdisent de tenir compte de ses déclarations.

Le public de la Virginie n'a pas besoin que je spécifie les faits en ce qui concerne le géul Early. Je veux seulement faire connaître au public que je n'ignore pas et dédaigne son discours. Il pourrait ne pas me demander satisfaction; je puis n'en avoir aucune, même en le traitant comme il le mérite. Il lui est loisible de continuer ses insultes, je suis assuré qu'elles ne m'atteignent pas.

WM. MAHONE.

Le géul Early a fait dernièrement un discours où il maltraitait fort le géul Mahone. Quand ce discours fut publié, on croyait que le géul Mahone avait envoyé une provocation au géul Early, accompagnée d'une lettre à ses amis, leur disant qu'il suivrait leur avis qui, en effet, consistait à lui conseiller de ne tenir aucun compte de l'attaque d'Early. C'est là, sans doute, la lettre dont on avait parlé

Le président intérimaire du sénat a annoncé la nomination des sénateurs suivants chargés de remplir les vacances dans les comités:

Affaires Etrangères—Aldrich et Lapham à la place de Burnside.

Commerce—Miller, de New York, à la place de Conkling.

Affaires militaires—Hawley à la place de Burnside.

Judiciaire—Teller à la place de Conkling.

Postes et routes—Miller, New York, à la place de Platt.

Education et travail—Aldrich, à la place de Burnside.

Bills grossoyés—Miller, à la place de Conkling.

Transports sur les côtes—Lapham à la place de Platt.

Bills enregistrés—Sewell, à la place de Platt.

Priviléges et élections—Lapham, à la place de Teller.

Le Sénat est ensuite entré en séance exécutive, et après une demi heure de séance s'est ajourné.

Des agents indiens ont été confirmés dans la séance exécutive, ainsi que plusieurs maîtres de posposte, tels que Wm. Ellett, à Clarksville, Texas, Oliver Temple à Knoxville, Tennessee.

Washington, 17—Par suite de l'appel du secrétaire, du 10 octobre, pour $5,000,009 de sixes à racheter, $5,608,000 ont été présentés. Le tout sera accepté. Presque tout le montant est venu de New York.

Les chèques à cet effet ont été préparés aujourd'hui.

Washington, 17.—Le barreau de la cour suprême a tenu un meeting pour payer un tribut de respect à la mémoire du juge Clifford, mort récemment. Le sénateur David Davis présidait, James H. McKinney, commis de la cour suprême, était secrétaire.

Des panégyriques ont été prononcés par le juge Davis, en prenant le fautenil, par Phillip Phillips, Montgomery Blair, Robert Merrick et autres.

Il a été adopté des résolutions exprimant les regrets de l'Assemblée.

Le deuil sera porté pendant la durée du terme actuel,

On affirme que le président Arthur a demandé la démission du premier assistant-maître général des Postes, Tyner, et l'on cite Frank Hatton, de Burlington, comme son successeur.

Tyner est absent; mais on l'attend demain.

On rapport que le juge Freeman, du Département de la poste, sera bientôt remplacé.

Washington, 16.—Le Président a envoyé un grand nombre de nominations et de promotions dans l'armée et la marine. Le commodore est nommé contre-amiral, et le capitaine Franklin commodore.

CHOSES ET AUTRES.

Il paît qu'une nouvelle défalcation $94,000 a été découverte dans les comptes du capitaine Howgate. En conséquence, il a été écroué, à Washington, et il a comparu devant le commissaire Bundy, qui a fixé sa caution à $40,000. Elle n'a pas pu être fournie, et le capitaine a été envoyé en prison. Son défenseur, M. Jere Wilson, a donné avis qu'il se propose de demander la relaxation de son client en vertu l'*habeas corpus*.—Echange.

Le temps est propice pour les préparatifs de la roulaison et préparer la terre afin de recevoir l'ensemensement de la prochaine récolte. Il est probable que les travaux de roulaison commenceront vers le milieu du mois Novembre.

D'après le juge Cox, de la Cour Criminelle de Washington, le Géral Brady et S. Brown dans l'affaires des Star Routes, ont eu chacun a fournir $7,500; le Capitaine Turner et French $4,000, chacun. Les cautions ayant été fournies, les accusés ont été relachés. Leurs défenseurs présenteront une motion pour l'annulation de l'instruction.

Le comité du monument Garfield vient d'adresser un appel à tous les gouverneurs des Etats et territoires pour obtenir qu'ils se mettent à la tête de la souscription publique récemment ouverte.

On sait que le monument en question sera élevé sur la tombe du président dans le cimetière de Lake View, à Cleveland."

"Melle Rosalie Velay, ouvrière en peaux, et Mr. Chapuis, employé à la même industrie, se sont aimés n'amour tendre, et leur roman débute comme une idylle de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre.

C'est un poeme simple, innocent et moral,
Qu'un dragon sans danger peut lire a son cheval.

Mais la coupe enchanteresse de leurs amours a fini par se transformer en une bouteille de vitriol que Mlle Velay a vidée sur la figure de M. Chapuis.

Le jury s'est empressé d'acquitter l'héroïne—estimant sans doute qu'en sa qualité d'ouvrière en peaux, elle avait le droit d'arranger à sa guise celle de son ex-adorateur.

Depuis plusieurs années, un marchand de nouveautés vivait avec sa maîtresse, qui l'avait rendu père de deux ravissants moutards.

Comme la mère a toujours mené une conduite exemplaire, le père poussé par un bon mouvement, a pris le parti de l'épouser.

Les bans sont publiés, les intimes sont informés de cette résolution réparatrice.

—Que faut-il mettre sur notre boutique le jour de mariage? demande le négociant à ses témoins.

—Parbleu! mettez: "Fermé pour cause de réparation."

Dans un restaurant de Luchon.

Garçon, ce vin est exécrable.... Il y a au moins les trois quarts d'eau.

Le garçon, avec un sourire aimable;

—Monsieur, aurait-il la prétention de trouver du vin pur dans une ville d'eaux?

Querelle de ménage.

Madame, arrivée au paroxysme de la colère, s'écrie en toisant son mari avec un indicible mépris:

—Vous dites que vous m'aimez! Vous! Vous! Un homme que je trompe depuis trois ans et qui ne s'en est seulement pas aperçu!!!

Pends-toi, Grevio, tu n'auras pas trouvé celle-là.

Une pensée d'Aurélien Scholl:

L'homme ne veut pas accepter le singe pour son semblable, et il accepte Néron, Borgia, Troppmann, Billoir et Gavardie!

X— est un causeur pratique autant que futile.

Jamais une idée dans la conversation, mais des bavardages à perte de vue.

Cet animal là, disait quelqu'un hier, c'est le "Dictionnaire des connaissances inutiles!"

Cour d'assises.

Un affreux chenapan comparait.

—Mon président, je vais vous dire. Jamais je n'ai été un assassin. C'est des faux bruits.

—Cependant vous avez tué ce jeune homme.

—Je vais vous expliquer. Je passais le soir à Grenelle. Il me rencontre et il me dit comme ça: "J'ai envie de me suicides. Voulez-vous me donner un coup de main?" J'y ai donné, v'là tout!

Un nouveau jeu bien joli.

Nous connaissons déjà le cricket, le croquet, le lawn-tennis, le polo et autres jeux d'importation anglaise, mais voici un exercice nouveau non moins anglais que les précedents, et qui se nomme la brouette vivante.

La brouette vivante consiste en une petite rone dans le moyen de laquelle est fixé un essieu dépassant de chaque côté de trente centimètres.

Un joueur saisit l'essieu de chaque côté de la rone, et un partner, qui est le coureur, prend le premier par les pieds.

La brouette, ainsi formée, est poussée par le coureur, et le résultat de la lutte ne dépend plus que de la force et de l'égilité de celui ci.

Comme vous voyez, c'est charmant, surtout quand c'est une miss bien conformée qui consent à former le corps du véhicule, mais nous doutons fort que la brouette vivante soit adoptée par nos pensionnats de jeunes filles."

By H. & N. Samory—Auctioneers—45 & 47 Decatur Street.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS LA., Collector's Office, October 5th, 1881.

ON SATURDAY OCTOBER 15, 1881 at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Canal street entrance to this building; there will be offered for sale at public auction a lot of old construction material, consisting of about 130 large and small panel doors and frames and about 350 large and small glazed sashes, etc.,

The material can be seen between the hours of 9 A. M., and 3 P. M., on application to this office.

Terms of sale—Cash on delivery.

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 22, 1881.

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The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well known news dealers—Ellis, opposite Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Meat Market, corner Dumaine street.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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A. R. Francois, St Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
A. J. Walker, Tensas.

The office of the Louisianian has been removed to 102 Chartres street.

We are pained to learn of the illness of Hon. Roscoe Conkling. We trust that it is nothing serious and that are many days the Great Statesman will be restored to health.

Petitions are going the rounds for retention in office, they may procure a few bogus signatures but real and bona-fide autographs will be few and far between. To late in the day to play such a roll.

President Arthur's speech at the Yorktown Celebration was a masterly effort. The president has already gained a reputation worthy of the man. He has proven to the country that the Chicago Convention made no mistake in his selection.

Mayor Shakespear, and the Governor have issued thier proclamations calling for elections to fill the vacancies caused by the killing of Devereaux of the 2nd Ward, and Felix Legan of the 5th. Ward who died on Monday last, and Crane of Caddo Parish deceased. As members of the General Assembly

Our Commercial Correspondence will be found of incalculable value to our people. It gives a grafic description of our Commerce relations with the whole country.

CONKLING AND THE CABINET.

Much has been said about the make up of President Arthur's Cabinet. Of the several individuals spoken of the name of ex-Senator Conkling has been criticised pro and con for the Treasury Portfolio. Some of the wise ones whose wishes are foreign to the thought, have dared to predict that the President could not and would not appoint Mr. Conkling to a Cabinet position, others that Mr. Conkling would not accept an appointment if tendered him. What means these heretofore anti-Conkling critics have for arriving at such conclusion, we are unable to tell, but the LOUISIANIAN with those who were always admirers of this great man can see no reason for such conclusions. If President Arthur desires a strong and honest administration, in keeping with his brilliant public record and which is now conceded by all of those who thought otherwise a short time since, his greatest stroke of policy would be to appoint Mr. Conkling to the Portfolio of the Treasury. He would bring to that office a man with all of the necessary prerequisites to discharge its functions with honesty and ability. Mr. Conkling's 18 years of public service presents a record to the country such as few men can boast of, we have yet to learn of a single act of corruption, or dishonesty attached to his fair name. He is the man of whom every good Republican should feel proud: he can face his enemies and challenge their tyrades of abuses and vile slanders and when they have gone to their uttermost extent, they can proclaim nothing louder than "Bossism." Such is the man that we would present as one of President Arthur's advisers. Aside from his honesty and integrity he is peculiarly fitted for the position by his great ability and experience in public affairs. No man living to-day has a broader knowledge of our financial and tariff system than Roscoe Conkling. Again, he is the life long and confidential friend of President Arthur whose interest he would guard as jealously as he would his own. This being a fact, no one should object to the President calling to his side friends who would labor zealously for the success of his administration. Those who are the true and tried friends both of the President and Mr. Conkling are desirous of his appointment.

If the late president was allowed the fullest scope in the selection of his Cabinet advisers, we cannot see why President Arthur should not be allowed the same privilege. If Mr. Blaine who had filled all of the positions which Mr. Conkling has filled was not humilated by accepting a Cabinet position under the late administration, we cannot see where Mr. Conkling will be humilisted in accepting a position under the present administration. The argument used about offence given to the contry by such an appointment is shere nonsense. We have been looking around in Louisiana for the Garfield Patriots who had all of their batteries turned loose upon Mr. Conkling, many calling him traitor during his struggle with the administration but one can scarcely be found. Every office holder and office seeker who was anti-Conkling then are Conkling men now. Public Journals who went out of their way to unjustly criticise the Vice-President, ex-President Grant and ex-Senator Conkling, are the most stalwart journals of the State today, and the LOUISIANIAN who stood first last and all the time with that wing of the party can scarcely be heard and we notice what is true of Louisiana is true all over the country. The eulogies which were printed in the columns of the Cincinnati Commercial, New York Times, Chicago Tribune, and other half breed papers during the Campaign of 1880, when his matchless voice wrang throughout the country in defence of Garfield and Arthur, will soon be printed again, and should he be appointed and accept the position alluded to he will again be the greatest man in the Nation.

We think as an act of justice that President Arthur should call Mr. Conkling to the Portfolio of the Treasury, and that in justice to the country, to the party, to his friends, and to himself Mr. Conkling should accept the position, as a vindication of his past acts, and by his ability, honesty and tact, wipe out the wicked impressions made by designing enemies looking to his political death. The good Republicans of Louisiana would hail the appointment of Mr. Conkling, with joy. The names of Grant, Conkling and Arthur are so closely associated, that they stand above all others with our people. The LOUISIANIAN, which is acknowledged as the mouthpiece of the masses can boldly announce this. When they stood covered all over with seeming defeat we stood in the breach ready to go down with them, carrying out the demands of our people and defending the right, believing as we said then "routed but not defeated," but that in 1884, the Great Giants of Republicanism would once more have steped to the front and led our falling armies to victory. As we did then we do now, and raise our voice in behalf of Mr. Conkling for the Treasury Portfolio. We trust therefore that President Arthur whilst respting the views of others will be allowed to exercise his right as President and that he will appoint his tried and trusted friend to the Portfolio of the Treasury.

NEEDED CHANGES.

The recent fight of the LOUISIANIAN for colored representation has been generally indorsed in the city and througout the country. The effort to run the Republican Party in this state by ignoring leading colored men in Federal appointments has proven abortive. The fact of this cannot fail to impress itself upon the mind of any casual observer. The colored element numbers more than ten to one in the rank of the republican party in this state, by continually ignoring this vast majority upon whom the party is dependent for success, it can never succeed. This sentiment is not shared in by colored republicans alone but by all who are desirous of party success in the state. Before the downfall of the Republican Party in this State these facts were not so apparant as they are today; leading colored men seldom aspired to Federal appointments choosing rather to fill the various responsible positions to which they were chosen throughout the state. This apparant neglect on the part of colored men to secure Federal appointments, have been taken as a very bad precedent and now when recognition is demanded in prominent positions it is considered as a crime and the cry of color line is raised. But the time has arived when the interest of the Party must be considered rather then the rewarding of particular favorites. Most of the leading positions are now filled by men who have absolutely no influence at all and are scarcely known outside of the locality in which they reside; few of them can be elected to a ward convention without the influence of the patronge of their office. No attention is paid whatever to the workings of the party; not a cent is contributed in any way to republican journals which reflect the sentiments of the masses, not a single voice is raised against democratic outrages and misrule. Gov. Pinchback is the only individual with patriotism enough to support a paper at his personal expense in defense of his race and party without the aid of any Federal office whatever. The only Federal officials that could be induced to subscribe any aid at all toward this paper for the space of four months during Gov. Pinchback's absence were Marshal Wharton, Judge Marks, Naval Officer Dumont, Surveyor General O H. Brewster and District Attorne A. H. Leonard, outside of these, of whom we deem it an act of justice to speak the entire expense has devolved upon Gov. Pinchback without whose patriotism the masses would have had no organ at all, and yet Gov. Pinchback is not a Federal official.

The question now arises whether such things should continue? The unanimous answer of all good Republicans are that immediate changes are needed in most of the Federal departments here. A larger representation of colored men are needed in the head of departments. Men of sterling ability, influence and zeal must be chosen who are acquainted with the leaders throughout the State, so that a thorough organization of the party can be had in each ward of each parish of the State. But if the same old regime is to continue and the patronage is to be placed in the hands of men who will use it for the sole aim of returning themselves to some Convention, then the party may just as well disband. The whole of the Federal patronage was used during the last four years to defeat the unanimous voice of the people in favor of Gen. Grant, to secure 8 votes for Messrs. Sherman and Blaine in the last National Convention; this shows a lack of ability even to control a small Convention in the interest of a candidate with all of the patronage at their disposal.

The Second Congressional District was lost from mere carelessness and a lack of political ability. The outgrowth of this mode of procedure is, that two distinct Republican organizations exist in the State, one representing the will of the masses without patronage, the other the office holders for the purpose of controlling conventions. The great problem which presents itself is how to harmonize these factions? It can only be solved by the President of the United States. If the same leaders are to be continued in absolute control of all the leading Federal positions, there can be no party success in this State: but we believe that the President, and our representatives at Washington are sufficiently acquainted with affairs down here to see the necessity of needed changes. It must be remembered that there is but one colored man at the head of a Federal Department in this State to represent the vast majority of colored voters of this State, whilst the subordinate places in many instances are filled by Democrats. not only to the exclusion of colored, but many worthy white Republicans. It is appearant then, that for the success of Republicanism in this State, changes are needed in the principals Federal offices in this State.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, LATE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

On Monday last all that was mortal of the late Gov. Wiltz was carried to its last resting place. His death created no sensation whatever, his friends being prepared for the sad event. The scene at the State House where the Gov. was laid out in state was very imposing, the floral decorations were beautiful and artistic. The outpouring of the people was not as great as that which greeted the obsequies of the late President Garfield, but it was larger than is customary on ordinary occasions. There were but three colored men visible in line. This was not particularly noticeable as Gov. Wiltz was not considered the Gov. of that particular class. Charity forbids us criticising his public acts, we shall therefore throw a mantel of charity over his most glaring faults. Suffice it to say that his administration was an administration of blood and disorder in this city. Gov. McEnery who succeeds to the Executive chair is well known to the people of this State, whilst nothing can be alleged against his honesty as a public official, grave fears are entertained as to his actions in North Louisiana. But his friends claim that he will be an honest and conservative Governor, that he will correct all of the abuses and lawlessness which existed heretofore, that he will guarantee a free ballot and honest count, that he will crush out boodlumism in the city, and be the Gov. of the whole people. Notwithstanding we have been often deceived, we will accept in good faith what the friends of Gov. McEnery claim for him and will await results before critising his acts. We trust that Governor McEnery will wipe out bulldosing in North Louisiana, boodlumism in this city, and guarantee to the State an honest government, a free vote and an honest count.

A new Journal styling itself the "Missouri News" found its way to our sanctum this week. It claims to be the defender of the colored race, but it begins in a very peculiar way which will not meet the approbation of the colored people of the South. Its tirade upon ex-Senator Conkling is as vile and contemptible as that of any Bourbon democratic journal. The "News" must remember that there is no name dear to the colored masses of the South than that of Roscoe Conkling and when the "News" attempts to villify him, it does not represent our race. President Garfield is dead and burried with appropriate honors, therefore we have no comparisons to make between the two men. Let the "News" place the cause of his death when it rightly belongs. If the begining of its carrier is thus contemptible, what will the end be. Some Bourbon Democrat had better be singled out for Republican abuse and not the beloved and life long friend of the race.

Judge Marks continues to give colored representation in his office, Mr. A. W. Thompson of St. James, has been appointed Gauger and Mr. Anatole Panalle of Lafourche, Dept. Collector, both positions paying above one thousand dollars a year. Whatever may be said against Judge Marks, this much can be truthfully said in his favor. He refused to use his office to crush out men who differed from him in their political opinions. When a strenuous effort was made to have him discharge the chairman of the Beattie Campaign Committee a supporter of Gen Grant and Senator Conkling, Judge Marks refused to do so at the expense of a fight against himself, his course has been a commendable one.

The following from the Mississippi Republican will throw some light upon the canvass now going on in that State and the stainless character of the Democratic candidates. Wipe out the Mississippi plan and ballot-box stuffing, and Gen. King will hurry Gen. Lowry beneath 20,000 majority:

LOWRY SILLI GISM.

According to Democratic reports of Gen. Lowry's speech, he is in the habit of asserting that there has been no bulldozing, ballot-box stuffing, false counting of votes, or other violations of the election laws, in Mississippi. For the argument he makes to substantiate this bold assertion, he can hardly escape the censure of every intelligent and honorable lawyer in the State. The argument, which he puts in the form of a syllogism, is this: If there had been any violation of the election laws, it was the duty of Judge Hill to prosecute and punish the guilty parties, Judge Hill has not prosecuted and punished any parties guilty of violating the election laws; therefore, there have been no such violations. It is true, Judge Hill has not prosecuted any body; but, with this single exception, the argument, considered in the light of the intent with which it is so persistently used, is false in every particular. It is evidently intended to create the impression that, in the opinion of Judge Hill, there has been no bulldozing, etc., and consequently no prosecution in the courts where he presides, for violations of the election laws. In attempting to create that impression, Gen. Lowry misrepresents Judge Hill and seeks to deceive the people. How can it be otherwise in view of the fact, that a large number of persons have been prosecuted in Judge Hill's courts for violating various provisions of the election laws, and many of them have been punished by sentence of the judge himself? Gen. Lowry has professed for many years to be a lawyer, whose name is enrolled on the list of attorneys in the United States court at Jackson, and as such attorney he is under a solemn oath to demean himself "with all good fidelity to the court." His demeanor in imputing an absurd opinion to the judge of the court for the unworthy purpose of deceiving the people, is by no means a happy illustration of the fidelity to his oath. For the sake of truth and decency, let us have no more repetitions of Gen. Lowry's syllogistic arguments to prove what is notoriously false.

Those who have listened to Lowry's "syllogism" must admit that it contains a great deal of "silly" and very little "gism."

LOWRY AND THE RANKIN COUNTY SAVING'S INSTITUTION.

A little paragrath copied from the Clarion to the effect that "Gen. Lowry had nothing to do with the management of the Rankin County Savings Bank." If the Clarion means by this that the Democratic candidate for Governor was not president of the bank, nor cashier, nor teller, nor book-keeper of the concern, then the statement is doubtless correct in form. But will the Clarion tell us that Lowry and his partner, Mr. Mayers, were not two of the chartered corporator of that bank, that they were not both directors, that Lowry and Mayers were not both attorneys for the bank? Will the Clarion say that Lowry himself was not the principal trustee in all its deeds of trust? Will the Clarion deny that General Lowry, when a member of the legislature in 1872, introduced and had passed a bill which became a law, excepting, and exempting, and relieving the Brandon Bank from the usury laws of the State so far as they related to its right to charge its customers an unlimited rate of usurious interest? And while the Clarion is at it, will that journal please tell us, with its usual candor, if its candidate for Governor has any money in that bank on deposit or otherwise? And if he had not, how much money he drew out of it at or about the time or just after that "institution" broke? How much money belonging to widows and orphans and other poor people was embezzled or lost by that bank, the depositors of which were induced to make their deposits in it just before it broke upon General Lowry's personal representation and influence, and how much money Gen. Lowry cleared by his connection with the aforesaid savings bank? Was not all this money deposited in that bank merely for safety, and none of it on interest?

Will the Clarion please answer these conundrums for the information, amusement and edification of its numerous readers? If the Clarion does not we think we know who can. In the meantime we give the Clarion a chance.

CONKLING AND THE CABINET.

A RENEWAL OF THE TALK THAT HE IS TO BE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, Oct. 14.—While public opinion here has cooled upon Judge Folger, of New York, as the coming Secretary of the Treasury, nothing in the way of information, that effect has yet come from President Arthur. That the next Secretary of the Treasury will be chosen from New York there can be no doubt, as the President has tacitly admitted this much, and there is reason yet to suppose that it may be ex-Senator Conkling. There is a strong influence at work to persuade Conkling to enter the Cabinet, and it is said President Arthur would gladly have him do so. There are now in Washington many of those gentlemen who, as delegates to the Chicago Convention, last year, followed Conkling's lead and stood by him to the last in voting for General Grant. These gentlemen are anxious to see Conkling in the Cabinet, and one of them who was prominent at Chicago, and who is an influential Stalwart, said this evening: "Why should President Arthur exclude Conkling from consideration as a member of his Cabinet? There is no reason, except that a certain element of the Republican party don't like Conkling. This element objects to his appointment, but it is impossible to make a Cabinet that will please everybody. Every man who has been as conspicuous in public life as Conkling has his enemies. Conkling has, it is true, more than the average number, because he never fawns or flatters and I believe his enemies can make more noise than any set that ever barked at a great man's heel. There is every reason why Conkling should go in the Cabinet. He is a man of transcendent ability, a wise statesman, and his record is clean. I know that President Arthur has more confidence in the ability and wisdom of Conkling, and would rather have his advice upon public matters than any man living. It is a President's privilege to please himself in selecting a Cabinet, and if he tried to please everybody else he would fail ingloriously. I am sure that Arthur is not going to be driven from his choice by the senseless clamor of a set of people who in politics abuse everything they can't control.

Arthur knows Conkling and appreciates him at his true worth. He knows that in him he would have a devoted friend as well as trusty adviser; one who would assist materially in making a successful administration. Conkling does not want to go into the Cabinet, but I believe he will make the sacrifice for his friend, Arthur, and if he should, mark my words, this clamor against him will die out very soon, and his administration of the Treasury will command the admiration of the country. He would be most acceptable to the solid business men of New York and of the whole country. If he takes the advice of his true friends he will go into the Cabinet.

Much has been said and written about the extreme reticence of President Arthur in regard to his Cabinet intentions, and if it be true that he has some thought of inducing Conkling to become Secretary of the Treasury, this may account for it. The positive announcement that Conkling would become a member of the Cabinet would, of course, at once draw the fire of his enemies upon him, and they would keep it up until probably be entered upon the discharge of his duties. In short, the announcement in advance of his appointment would make him a target for criticism for days, the annoyance of which would be spared him by keeping his Conkling appointment secret. The prevailing opinion among Republican Senators and others high in party affairs is that Conkling would not accept a Cabinet position, if tendered him, but influential Republicans, who are his friends, who have stuck to him through good and evil report, are decidedly in favor of his appointment, and express themselves as ready as heretofore to fight in his defense, if need be.—EX.

GARFIELD'S EVIL GENIUS.

WHAT SOME OF THE LATE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS SAY OF MR. BLAINE.

A Washington special, to the New York Times, says:

I said recently that there would soon be developed the existence of an anti-Blaine element, not to say faction, in the Garfield Administration, and that intrigues for cutting him from the Cabinet had made considerable progress when Garfield was shot. The proof of this will in due time come to light.

As a matter of fact, according to some who followed the field and Garfield only, an anomalous condition of things existed about that period. It had for some time been asserted that Garfield had begun to perceive that Blaine was running the Government too much "on his own hook," MacVeagh's closeness to the President assisted to produce a feeling which the Attorney General was able to promote and did promote in retalliation for Blaine's attempt to crowd him out of the Department of Justice by crowding Mr. W. E. Chandler in.

There is proof now of what was then said, that Blaine persuaded Garfield to appoint Chandler against his own judgment, and that Garfield soon became more than willing to have Chandler beaten; in fact, he helped to defeat his confirmation by refusing to assist Blaine in his endeavors to procure the votes of enough Democratic Senators to carry him through. The contest, which at first was between MacVeagh and Blaine, became in reality a contest between Garfield and Blaine.

There was no break between them, though there is authority for saying now that at that period Garfield was considerably exercised by Blaine's warfare on the members of the Cabinet who was peculiarly the President's own choice, and also by Blaine's propensity for crowding him (Garfield) into doing what would promote the ulterior objects of the Secretary, without the President knowing it at the time; and at other times procuring his sanction to things which afterward proved to be unwise, if not positively injurious to the Administration though gratifying to Blaine. It was in this way, as Garfield was coming to perceive that Blaine was gradually overreaching him, and actually running the Administration.

The Chandler case was a notable example, but not the only one. In the end that operation of Blaine's brought Garfield and MacVeagh into closer relations than ever before, and the reports that began to be circulated at the time of the shooting, that the Attorney General was gradually but surely supplanting the Secretary of State, had a substantial foundation. What would have taken place but for the shooting can only be conjectured.

After the shooting, by the force of circumstances Blaine took the lead, and MacVeagh was virtually nowhere except as to what related to his office. Notwithstanding this, however, the anti-Blaine feeling inside of the Administration and with Garfield's best friends had got a foothold and Blaine knew it.

It is alleged by some of Gen. Garfield's best friends that after the shooting, and when the result was doubtful, Blaine systematically set on foot a plan to declare Garfield's inability and to bring Arthur to Washington. If Arthur was ready, as Blaine believed, the Secretary would be Secretary still, and would be trusted to his capacity to make himself solid with Arthur in case Garfield died.

But Arthur did not favor the inability scheme; on the contrary he positively refused to entertain the idea. Blaine wanted to have Garfield in a lucid moment invite Arthur to come to Washington and discharge the Executive functions. Arthur's good sense and patriotism frustrated this scheme.

The publication of Blaine's letter accepting Garfield's offer of the post of Secretary of State is a mystery to both Garfield's and Blaine's nearest friends. That Blaine procured its publication is generally credited.

As to his motive there is a disagreement. But many think that Blaine believed that it would, in a large measure, transfer the feeling so widely existing for Garfield, and would further his ever-present desire to be in the lead, whatever happens. Indeed it might create a feeling in his favor so strong as to compel Arthur to retain him at the head of his Cabinet. That Blaine would have liked to remain, could he have had other things to suit himself, there is no proof. It was not till he saw how useless would be all such endeavors that he gave up the idea and pretended that he wished to retire. He went so far as to say that this had long been his wish.

Brief as it was there is an inside history to the Garfield Administration full of interest. Where it written out perhaps Garfield would stand better with some who criticised him. As might not stand as well with some who criticised his critics. When this done, as it may be, it will then appear why all "Garfield Republicans" are not and cannot be Blaine Republicans, and that this disagreement is most radical.

Were President Arthur to propose to take James G. Blaine into his Cabinet, the first and strongest protest would come from some of the most faithful friends of James A. Garfield.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S SPEECH AT THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Upon the soil one hundred years ago, our forefathers brought to a successful issue their heroic struggle for independence. Here and then was established, and, as we trust, made secure upon this continent for ages yet to come, that principle of government which is the very

fibre of our political system—the sovereignty of the people.

The resentments which attended, and for a time survived, the clash of arms have long since ceased to animate our hearts. It is with no feeling of exultation over a defeated foe that to day we summon up the remembrance of these events which have made holy ground whereon we stand. Surely no such unworthy sentiment could fine harbor in our hearts, so profoundly thrilled with the expression of sorrow and sympathy which our national bereavement has evolved from the people of England and their august sovereign, but it is altogether fitting that we should gather here to refresh our souls with the contemplation of the unfaltering patriotism, the sturdy zeal and sublime faith which achieve the results we now commemorate for if we learn right the lesson of the hour, shall we be incited to transmit to the generation which shall follow the precious legacy which our father left to us, the love of liberty prompted by the law of that historic scene which we here celebrate. No feature is more prominent and none more touching than the participation of our gallant allies from across the sea. It was their presence which gave fresh and vigorous impulse to the hopes of our country-men, when well nigh disheartened by a long series of disasters.

It was their noble and generous aid, extended in the darkest period of the struggle, which sped the coming of our triumph and made a capitulation at Yorktown possiblt a century ago. To their descendants and representatives who are here present as honored guests of the nation, it is my glad duty to offer a cordial welcome. You have a right to share with us the associations which cluster about the day when your fathers fought side by side with our fathers in the cause which was here crowned with success, and none of the memories awakened by this anniversary are more grateful to all than the reflection that the national friendship here so closely cemented have outlasted the mutation of a changeful century. God grant, my countrymen, that they may ever remain unshaken, and that ever henceforth, with ourselves, and with all the nations of the earth, we may be at peace.

The President was not interrupted during the delivery of his address, but there was great enthusiasm at its close.

A reporter of the LOUISIANIAN in his rambles for news stumbled across Mr. E. L. St. Ceran, Secretary of Taylor Beattie's Stalwart Campaign Committee, and applied the "pump" with the following result:

Well Mr. Secretary, how are the Rival Committees Progressing?

We have but one legally appointed State Central Committee, the Stalwart body over which Judge Taylor Beattie presides. The other a rank outgrowth of the Chicago Convention. We sent a solid Grant delegation to the National Convention in 1880, and propose to send another in 1884 solid for the "Hero of Appomatox."

On What Grounds Does the Other Body Claim Legality?

The unjust decision of the Chicago Convention. While the National Convention certainly possessed the right to decide that the mixed delegation (appointed by a minority of legally elected delegates), should cast the vote of Louisiana contrary to the will of her people, it did not nor could it settle the legality of the state appointing power. Louisiana was for Grant, yet the packed Convention sent a delegation of Federal officials who cast six votes for Sherman.

What is Your Opinion of President Arthur?

The right man in the right place, a true exponent of true Republicanism. A man of firmness and decision, he will administer the laws upon true Republican principles, which means a vigorous enforcement of the Constitution and amendments. He has been shamefully villified and abused by half-breed journals. His record is a guarantee of his wisdom and integrity. Fidelity to his friends is one of the brightest traits in Mr. Arthur's character.

How Will President Arthur's Administration Compared With That of Ex-President Hayes?

There can be no comparison between the men. Ex-President Hayes was an Executive without stamina or decision, possessed of no more "back-bone" than a jelly fish, a pliant tool in the hands of glib-tongued Democrats and Ohio place seekers. Thoroughly unreliable, his was the most pusillanimous Administration ever inflicted on a free people. The Ex-President from the "Buckeye State" has disappeared from the political arena as complete y as a pebble thrown into the sea, leaving not a ripple behind. His Administration will pass down into history enveloped in the ridicule of the whole people, Democrats and Republicans alike.

What did the "Southern Policy of Mr. Hays mean did it make many converts to his party

Why no! It simply meant a lax administration of the laws. A policy of coalition and pacification peculiarly Ohio. Pacification by means of the lavish distribution of Federal Patronage among political opponents, conciliation by means of a "hands off" policy while the Southern Republican vote was being "counted out" many Republicans who imperilled their lives to elect our Ohio President received "recognition in the shape of being allowed to look on while Democrats were fattening at the flesh "pots."

And his Civil service Policy

Meant a retention in Federal office of "old Fools" who had grown gray in the service to the unjust and unmerited exclusion of younger and more active members of the Party

What would in your opinion have been the Policy of the late President?

Who can say, we have absolutely nothing upon which to predicate an opinion as to what that mythical policy might have been. Unless it be the undeserved blow struck at that chief among stalwarts Hon. Roscoe Conkling. President Garfield was undeniably a brave soldier a great statsman and fitted by talent and education to fill with honor and dignity any position of Public trust yet we stalwarts widely differed with him in his conception of "political faith." The nation mourns its illustrious dead and while denouncing the assassin, the diabolical manner of his taking off, we must decline to discuss what might have been.

Has Ex-Senator Conkling's influence waned since the Albany contest.

Not an iota. He is still the trusted leader of his Party, he stands today in the galaxy of stars without a peer. Honorable Roscoe Conkling is unquestionably the ablest statsman aliva. glorious even in defeat, his modest demeanor and dignified attitude since his betrayal by recreant friends at Albany has won for him the respect and admiration of the Nation. Half Breeds have sneered him. Administration men ridiculed him but to their shameful reveling's he has answered not a sylliable. The jeers of those "who bend the knee that thrift may follow" cannot reach him perched on the loft, emminence of fame which his statesmanship has erected, Curs of ten yelp at the heels of the mastif!

Who is the most influencial Louisiana Republican?

Judge Tayor Beattie of Lafourche. A large planter and lawyer by profession. A southern man thoroughly identified with the state and people, posessed of a pure character and record rare qualifications and ability wonderfully popular with the masses. A leader of the stalwart wing of his party, an uncompromising Grant man from the very incipiency of the movement. His fidelity to the great soldier and statesman has never wavered. A candidate of his party for Governor in 1879. The nomination for Congress from his district (3rd La.) was unanimously tendered him which honor he declined. The colored vote rallies to his call as a single man. If any man can build a strong respectable Republican party in Louisiana, that man is Judge, Taylor Beattie.

Who is the colored leader?

Gov. P.B.S. Pinchback is certainly the leader of his race in Louisiana, he has lost none of his prestige with his party. A stalwart among stalwarts. In rallying his people his oratory bring's conviction. Despite his few alleged he has the largest following of any colored leader in the state. He certainly can lay claim to "recognition."

How will the change effect Custom House people?

Their perversion of the vote at Chicago is recorded against them and like "Bancko's ghost" "it will not down." It is amusing almost painful to watch the antics of the "trimmers" since the unexpected accession of the stalwarts to power. They scurry hither and thither thongh the granite building tendering mutual sympathy, some even go so far as to shout for Arthur, but they are not happy. Loud mouthed Half Breeds who ridiculed Grant and sneered Conkling and Arthur are evidently on the anxious seat," trying to crawfish toward the stalwart camp but I'm told our boys hold the "papers" on them, Half Breeds to the rear bottom rail on top, "but stop let us not crowd the mourners" Jolly fellows every one of them.

Local.

Hon. Chas. A. Bourgeois of St. Charles parish was in town this week.

Mr. Holbrook is back to his post in the money order Department of the Post Office.

Hon. Chester B. Darrall returned from Washington, D. C., last Thursday.

An excursion from Huzlehurst, Miss. arrived in the city last Thursday *via* Jackson route.

Gov. McEnery has removed Mr. J. D. Houston from the lucrative office of Tax Collector for the First District.

Mr. A. W. Thompson received his commission last Monday and has qualified as U. S. Ganger.

Mr. George Lawrence who has been ill, we are pleased to note, has recovered from his illness.

Miss Mary Bond has returned from Summit Miss. looking as fair and beautiful as a, lovely rose bud.

After the Fall elections have all passed off quietly, then the tidal wave will come!

Mr. Anatole Panalle, of Thibodaux, La., has been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

Prof. Theodore H. Greene arrived in town from Washington, D. C., last Wednesday *en route* for home, Natchez, Miss.

The corpulent Senator from Illinois with immense weight sat upon the accidental Democratic majority with a terrible crash.

The engagement of the eccentric couple is a nine-year wonder. "They are growing old, "Silver threads among the gold."

Mr. Joseph Castine, Night Inspector of Customs, is up from Quarantine Station on a short visit to his family.

The Customs officers detailed at the Quarantine Station on the River below the city will be relieved on the 1st proximo.

Dr. J. C. Beard, Coroner, who has been indicted by the Grand Jury for bribery has been removed from office by Gov. McEnery.

Ordinances have been introduced in the City Council to abolish the office of Chief of Aaids and to re-organize the city police.

Mr. T. B. Stamps, cotton factor, left the city yesterday for Northern Mississippi and Arkansas on business connected with the house.

The Violet Circle will give a grand fancy dress and calico ball at the Violet Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 14th, 1881. The entertainment will be under the management of an excellent committee of arrangement. Admission 25 cents.

The "Town Club" is becoming the town talk. Is it organized for self protection and mutual admiration? Several of the young men who were inveigled we are informed, will withdraw, on account of being bored by so many old familiar faces.

Mr. Marshall J. Simms, the efficient and energetic travelling agent of T. B. Stamps, arrived in town this week, and is off again. Mr. Simms has made a very successful business tour of the cotton belt of the State from the River parishes of the Northern section as far South as the Florida parishes.

Mr. E. S. Stoddard has been appointed to the important position in the postal service,—Superintendent of Mails. Mr. Stoddard is favorably known to our people in the Third Congressional District as the Second Division Superintendent of Education during the Republican ascendency in the State.

Mr. Charles Parker, an old resident of this city, who has resided in Corpus Cristi, Texas, for the last ten years returned to the city this week accompanied with his family. They are the guests of Mrs Logan on Perdido Street.

We would advise some of the beauties (?) Who have left their "teens" lo! these many years, gone through the trials of their "twenties," and now verging on the fatal brink of thirty, that they had better stop laughing so much until they repair their front fences.

Last Wednesday evening, the Church on Austerlitz street was crowded with an intelligent and appreciative audience. It was the occasion of the lecture delivered by Hon. W. G. Brown before the Rose Bud Literary Society. The lecture disclosed the ripe literary attainments of Mr. Brown, and many of the audience went away with much food for intellectual thought.

Another brutal murder was perpetatred on the 11th inst. on Bienville street near Carrollton Avenue Canal. The unfortunate victim was Nani Castille, a respectable young creole. The cause of his death is shrouded in mystery. The young man was foully dealt with and thrown in the Canal, he was buried by the corporation before his friends were aware of the sad affair. His body was disintered by the family and buried in their family vault. It is hoped that the authorities will be able to ferret out the brutes who committed the awful tragedy.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

Information has just been obtained from trustworthy houses of the existence of a powerful syndicate of capitalists and bankers in New York and Chicago with Ten millions dollars each, formed for the purpose of cornering the markets in wheat, corn, pork, cotton, wool, oil or any other product it can strike. The failure of Washington Butchn & Sons for a million is one of the first results, exports of cereals have been falling off and prices have been advancing.

The following is the world's visible supply of cotton. First is Great Britain, 397,203 bales, on the Continent, 308,330, in East Indies, 47[illegible],530, in America, 1,287,471; in all, 1,764,530, as against 1,513,951 same time last year. Exports so far this year to Great Britain 230,721. United States stocks are as follows: New Orleans, 133,282 bales; Mobile, 35,442 bales; Galveston, 89,378 bales; Charleston, 76,461; Wilmington, 17,916; Norfolk, 67,359; other ports, 32,246 bales

WOOL.—Just now the market is quiet but an advance is coming. The consumation is enormous, New mills are going up. All the New England factories and mills are all oversold. Large shipments are being made. Prices are buoyant, fine wools are sold as fast as graded. Shipments from Australia are expected in December. Last week's sales at Boston were 2,307,100 lbs. Stocks are low and growers are holding on for higher prices

DRY GOODS,—Large orders for spring stocks are coming in. Sales are in excess of any former period. All leading styles and qualities of cotton goods have been exhausted. Many kinds of goods are advancing in price. Goods for China are sold up to March. Shipment of packages since January 1,125,830. Prints are firm at 3½ to 4c.; spring woolens, flannels, blankets, and cottonades are all in active demand. Imports have declined.

IRON AND STEEL.—The greatest industrial activity prevails in iron and steel making. These products are in far greater demand than mills can supply. Not less than 509,000 tons of merchant iron are sold ahead. All the rolling mills are running night and day. English iron and steel are coming in in limited quantities. The consumption exceeds all former experience. The demand from Boston to St. Louis is beyond capacity. Buyers are urgent and prices are firm. Extensive building operations call for large deliveries. The shipyards are all overcrowded. The machine shops, car shops, locomotive works, foundries and implement works are all largely oversold. Manufacturers are declining further orders in some cases; in others, are accepting orders to be filled as soon as possible. Farmers and planters are buying more largely than ever before. Wagon works are overrun. The steel works have six months' orders on hand. Hardware establishments are working overtime to catch up with orders and are sold up to Christmas. Machine shops orders extend into spring.

The foreign iron makers are as active as ours. European governments seem to have taken alarm at the rush of people from their homes, and are expending vast sums of money in railways and great public works. All European individual establishments are full of work, and wages though law are improving. Railway improvements will soon be a prominent factors in rendering possible the political and social amelioration of the masses. The exportation of iron from England is steadily increasing, and production is at the same time expanding.

Unles some catastrophes should bust upon us we are entering upon the most prosperous winter ever witnessed. The general situation can be briefly summed up as follows. The rapid production of wealth the aboudance of material, products, and the general distribution of all this wealth is imparting great vigor to trade. Money is moderately abundant. Prices are advancing. Labor is well employed. The railways cannot carry freight rapidly enought. The mines are yielding largely. Foreign trade is bringing sold to us. Political agitations have virtually disappeared, a dozen expositions are in progress besides enumerable "fairs" Emigration is pouring in over 50,000 monthly. The railroads are increasing their dividents, and the people are increasing in their earnings and savings. By the close of the year there will be 90 0 miles of new track and by the close of 1882, 11,000 miles more. Agricultural interest are in a prosperous condition in general manufacturing interests cannot keep pace with demand. The ship yards are unable to keep up with the demand for ships. The cost of travel and traffic is being reduced. The outlook is encourging for the people who create the wealth.

The anti-monopoly agitation in the East The Farmer-alliance in the West and the Planters Association in the South, are three popular movements, all working to the same end, the consolidation of the interests of the people against the monopoly of Banks, Railroads, Rings and Syndicates of all sorts which aim to control the wealth which fifty millions people create for themselves. Flour is $10 and pork $23 per barrel in Boston and general trade is booming. All the Providence and Fall River Mills are over crowded, at Philadelphia 1500 cars are blocked with grain and 3,000,000 bushels are in store. The Pittsburgk iron mills are running night and day and sold 4 months ahead.

Business is very active in Chicago. There are 12,000,000 grain in store. Elevators capacity 19,000,000. Last week's Bank clearings $95,000,000. Miners strikes in Eastern Ohio makes coal scarce and prices have advanced 30 cents per ton. At Dayton, Ohio, manufacturers are all behind with orders. Minneapolis millers are using a million bushels of grain per week, and are paying 60 per cent more for it. Money is scarce in several Southern cities. Price of labor is advancing and strikes are in progress and others are threatening. Farmers are holding out for high prices. The banks are advancing the rates of interest. There is a monetary stringency at St. Louis, and blank clearings are greater than ever before. On the Pacific coast, nails, hardware and agricultural implements are in good demand. Oregon railroad building has caused an advance in provisions and iron products. Charleston and Savannah are doing a large business in cotton. Exports are large, quotations 11¼. Stocks in Savannah, 60,000 bales. Cotton has declined at New Orleans; heavy barge shipments are coming.

A brisk business is done in Memphis and Nashville. Country merchants are buying actively. Large cargoes of foreign rails are coming into New Orleans and some Southwestern ports for use on the railway sistem of Mexico and Colorado and the far Southwest.

MASONIC AND SOCIETY NEWS.

BY W. JOHN DELACY.

Gilbert Lodge No. 6 confered the Second and Third Degree at their last stated communication.

Brother's "We are satisfied there would be twice as much Masonry if there were not half so many Masons."

During the past few weeks we were compelled to withhold our Masonic News on account of the removal of our office. We shall endeavor to deal out "Light" weekly hereafter.

By Request, We were asked to write an article some weeks ago by two eminent Masons! WHY LODGES WERE NOT BETTER ATTENDED? We have complied with their request to the best of our humble ability; and trust that our answer is sufficient; which appears in this issue.

WHY LODGES ARE NOT BETTER attended. A serious drawback in the work of Masonry lies in the fact that Lodge meetings, in a general way, are but slimly attended by its members. That such is the case is evident to everyone who has ever presided one year as Worshipful Master, and yet there are but few who seem to realize that there is a cause for it and that they themselves are perhaps more to blame than any one else for the empty seats around their Lodge room. To a certain extent, it is the same in Masonry as it is everywhere else. There must be some compensation in the way of benefits derived to them, or the great mass of people cannot be held to work together in any organization. They may remain nominal members, but unless there is some compensating equivelent, they will soon cease to be active ones. There is that much selfishness in human nature, and there has never been found an inventive genious able to over come it.

Take for example the numerous churches in this city. An inspection of them at the usual hour for services on any Sabbath morning, will disclose the fact that a few are well filled with congregation, twice as many more are not more than one half filled, and in the balance of them the empty seats outnumber the worshipers by a "large majority." This disparity in the attendance cannot be accounted for on the score of the number or devoutness of the membership of these churches and hence there must be some other cause for it. One visit to each of them is sufficient to explain the whole matter. In many of the half filled churches are good preaches, with carefully prepared sermons, strong in doctrinal points, but lacking new thoughts and ideas to season them up to palate of this progressive age. In the churches where empty seats predominate, are heard the same sermons over and over again. The preacher selects a new text each time, and fits the old discourse to it, making it look very much like an old cottonade coat with a new velvet collar. The few hearers they have are there from a strict sense of duty, while the less conscientious members have strayed away, and help swell the crowd that sit entranced beneath the droppings of other sanctuaries.—Continued.

The River.

DEPARTURES MONDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 5 p m
Alexandria, Jno. D. Scully, 5 p m

DEPARTURES TUESDAY.

Vicksburg, R. E. Lee, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 11 a m

DEPARTURES WEDNESDAY.

Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Clara S., 5 p m

DEPARTURES THURSDAY.

Arkansas City, J. M. White, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

DEPARTURES FRIDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 11 a m

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.

Vicksburg, Natchez, 5 p m
Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Earle, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

A LITERARY TREAT.

Rit. Rev. Alxender Washington Wayman, D. D., Presiding Bishop of the seventh Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church, will preach at St. James Chapel on Tuesday evening November 8th 1881, at 7½ o'clock.

On the evening of November the 10th the Bishop will deliver by special request in the same Chapel his famous lecture, entitled:

"GOLIATH OF GATH SLAIN BY LITTLE DAVID."

The lecture is a most masterly and convincing argument, in reply to Col. R. G. Ingersold's severe criticisms of the Bible, and Bible Religion.

Bishop Wayman's reputation as an Author and Literary genius as well as his great popularity as one of the Chief Pastors of the A. M. E. Connexion commends him, on this his first visits to New Orleans, to the warm and generous sympathy of all our people; while the able and samson like—rather than David-like—manner in which he slaughted the Goliath of Gath among modern Atheists will ertitle him to the gratitude of all good christians of every creed.

Bishop Wayman has delivered this lecture to large and appreciative audiences in differents States of the Union: Somtimes in Court Houses and even in the Representative Halls of one or two State Capitals; and the universal verdict has been that of commendation every where.

The lecture is given under the anspices of the St. James Chapel Literary Circle for the benefit of the Chapel Academy Fund and it is hoped the Chapel will be crowed on the occasion.

Admission 25cts.

Tickets may be obtained from officers of the Church, and Members of the Literary Circle. oct. 22

E. P. DELPIT.

PROPRIETOR

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Aug. 13

LECTURE.

Magic vs. Spiritism

BY

REV. JOHN MATHEWS D. D.,

of the Louisiana Conference M. E. Church South.

The Lecture will be delivered at UNION CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH.

(Bienville near Marais Sts.)

on **TUESDAY** Evening October 25th, 1881,

at 7 o'clock. The reception Committee will spare no pains to make it both pleasant and agreeable to all who come.

Come prepared to learn and laugh.

Admission	25 *cents.*
Children	10 "

The proceeds to be devoted to the finishing of the Church.

A. E. P. ALBERT, Chairman.

S. A. MASON, Secretary.

N. B. Tickets for sale by the Committee and various Book Stores. Oct-7

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THE WEEKLY

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ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

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OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

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among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peopleswill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary, Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

∴ A. ∴ A. ∴ Y. ∴, M. ∴ STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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J. B. Gandet.....Grand Junior Warden
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer
.....Grand Orator
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain
Chas. A. Crippa.....Grand Organist
J. E. Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer
J V Laboustrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler

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R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

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Isidore Rieras.....S W
J J Ross.....J W
Wm Johnson.....Treas
A P Williams.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W.-M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C Becknell.....W M
Frank Anderson.....S W
Frederick Fobb.....J W
J Henri Burch.....Treas
Jno G Lewis.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams.....W M.
J. John DeLacy.....S. W
C. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V Laboustrie.....W. M.
Wm. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE, NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Alex. Baines.....S. W.
A. Benjamin.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

JOHN KUGLER,

Merchant Tailor,

111.....COMMON STREET.....111

NEW ORLEANS.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons: dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters; by hanging a basket containing about seven pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be publishe first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address to STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPENS SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen o the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Wimsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8 3

Louisiana State Lottery.

THIS IS THE ONLY LOTTERY EVER VOTED ON AND ENDORSED BY THE PEOPLE OF ANY STATE.

LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY

COMPAGNY.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a

CAPITAL of *1,000,000*

TO WHICH A RESERVED FUND

Of Over $420,000

HAS SINCE BEEN ADDED.

By an OVERWELMING Popular Vote its Franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 21, A. D. 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS

WILL TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

Look at the following Distribution:

—137th—

GRAND MONTLY DISTRIBUTION

CLASS K.

at New Orleans,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1881.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars each; Half Tickets $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
2	PRIZES OF	2,500	5,000
5	do	1,000	5,000
20	do	5 0	10,000
100	do	100	10,000
200	do	50	10, 0
500	do	20	10,000
1,000	do	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximations prizes of	$300	$2 700
9	do	do	200 1 800
9	do	do	100 900
1857	Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

For information only, apply to

THEO. GUESNARD, Mobile.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of

Genls. G. T. BEAUREGARD, and JUBAL A. EARLY

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000. WHOLE TICKETS $10

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN,

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peopleswill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—102 CHARTRES STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUSIANA